





## INTIMATIONS

## TEN VICTOR RECORDS

which should be in every home.

- 64415—As a Beam O'er the Face of the Waters ..... Gluck  
 64108—At the Brook ..... (Violin) ..... Powell  
 64001—Ave Maria ..... (Cello) ..... Hollman  
 64430—Because (d'Hardelot) ..... McCormack  
 57183—Parted (Tosti) ..... Caruso  
 57169—Serenade Espagnole (Ronald) ..... Caruso  
 51868—Gems from Robin Hood, No. 2 ..... Light Opera Co.  
 85434—a Sicilian Vespers-Ballet Selection... Band of H.M. Coldstream  
 b Sicilian Vespers-Selection... do. Guards  
 17769—a The Four Flags March ..... Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards  
 b Wake Up, England! —March do.  
 17775—a Highlanders! Fix Bayonets! ..... Hamilton  
 b Soldiers of the King ..... Stuart

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

## MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]

## ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



&amp; CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

979

## THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS &amp; CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Far Eastern News.  
 Hongkong.  
 Killed in Action.  
 Far Eastern Men in the Army.  
 Company Report:—

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 Hongkong Tramway Co.  
 Telegrams.

Leading Articles:—

The Universal Peace Ideal.  
 Cotton-Growing in China.  
 British Trade in China.

Random Reflections.  
 King of Siam and Football.  
 The Formosa Conspiracy.

Peking Notes.  
 Swatow Notes.  
 Death of a Pioneer Missionary.

Gold Brought to Japan.  
 Shipping Notes.  
 President's Daughter and the Boy-Emperor.

Attempt to Assassinate Admiral Tseng.  
 Torpedoing of a British Transport.  
 Eastern Bank Results.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs.  
 The Shanghai Volunteer Reserves.  
 Sanitary Board.

Trading with Enemy Companies.  
 Local Sport.  
 Germans in Hankow Club.

Correspondence:—

Sweden and the War.

Our Currency Muddle.

War with Bulgaria.

British Red Cross Society and St. John's

Ambulance Fund.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

The Law Courts.

France and Indo-China.

Passenger Lists.

A Local Zeppelin.

Dyes and Chemicals in Japan.

Commercial.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from this Office

to addresses sent; including postage 30

cents each.

81 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable

in advance; postage extra.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
Sure Signs of  
Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.  
 PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

By reasons of its Remarkable  
 Blood Purifying Properties  
 is universally recognised as  
 THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR  
 SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.  
 Sold by all Chemists and Stores.  
 REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Clark's  
 Blood  
 Mixture

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## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 51.

Anon	\$	10.00
Taikoo Dockyard Staff (12th Sub.)		320.00
Hongkong Tramway Co., collected in the boxes in the trams from 18th to 30th Sept.		84.17
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—		
Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain:—		
Mr. W. A. Donaldson	\$15.00	
Mr. H. Murray Bain	15.00	
Mr. Geo. Harper	5.00	
Mr. E. Murray Bain	15.00	
		60.00

Collected by Mrs. B. Eustace:—		
Mr. F. Crawford	5.00	
Mr. H. Seriven	5.00	
Mr. England	2.00	
Mr. D. Clark	2.00	
Mr. A. F. Paine	5.00	
Mr. G. F. Harman	5.00	
Mr. R. L. Bridger	5.00	
Mr. A. Bullock	7.50	
Mr. H. Bullock	1.50	
Mr. J. Ainslie	3.00	
		59.00

Collected by Capt. G. A. Mutton:—		
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mutton	15.00	
Miss E. O'Sullivan	5.00	
Mr. H. Cadman	10.00	
Mr. J. Nohle	10.00	
Mr. G. F. Matthews	5.00	
		45.00

Collected by Mr. F. M. Crawford:—		
Mr. F. Graham	20.00	
Capt. G. H. Alcock	10.00	
Mr. S. H. Dutton	10.00	
Mr. A. Kim	5.00	
Mr. W. Gow	10.00	
Capt. L. Hussey	10.00	
Capt. A. Fraser	5.00	
		70.00

Collected by Capt. H. D. Jones:—		
Capt. and Mrs. Jones	30.00	
Mr. F. G. Becke	15.00	
Mr. W. L. Foster	10.00	
Mr. J. H. Woolcott	10.00	
		65.00

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—		
Mr. J. McGregor	3.00	
Mr. J. P. Scott	26.31	
(Haiphong)		
Mr. F. Borington	10.00	
Mr. A. H. Roberts	5.00	
Mr. J. Stalker	2.00	
Mr. L. Corner	3.00	
Mr. N. Raiton	1.00	
T. S.	3.10	
		63.41

Mr. and Mrs. Stark Toller	10.00	
Pakhoi	8.00	
Arthur Lawrence Toller, Pakhoi	2.00	
Gerald Stark Toller, Pakhoi	10.00	
Mr. T. S. Young, Pakhoi	13.66	
Mr. and Mrs. Wilding, Hoihow	10.00	
Mr. H. O. Jones, Hoihow	15.00	
Mr. S. G. Newall	5.00	
Ojugar Singh	6.00	
A Friend	27.00	
Kowloon Dock Staff (Sept.)		
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—		
Collected by Mr. E. F. Lyle (Kowloon):—		
Mr. J. Chipperfield	6.00	
Mr. D. B. Izatt	5.00	
Mr. H. C. Scrimshaw	4.00	
Mr. Friedman	2.00	
Mr. F. A. Page Pat- rick	10.00	
Anonymous	10.00	
Mr. E. F. Lyle	10.00	
		47.00

Collected by Mr. C. E. Warren:—		
Mr. R. H. Hanson	5.00	
Mr. A. J. Walters	5.00	
Mr. H. Stanfield	5.00	
Mr. A. Cordeiro	3.00	
Mr. J. Acock	3.00	
Mr. Xavier	2.00	
Mr. A. J. Lindberg	2.00	
		25.00

Collected by Mr. T. Carr Ramsey (Swatow):—		
Mr. G. D. Pitzipios	16.00	
Mr. J. M. Forbes	20.00	
Mr. C. Hodgson	10.00	
Mr. A. Magowan	10.00	
Mr. G. H. Fletcher	10.00	
Mr. Teo Yee Swei	10.00	
Mr. A. R. Pollock	5.00	
Mr. Tan Chien Yung	5.00	
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey	5.00	
Mr. Tan Boon Ek	5.00	
Mr. Lim Mark Chuan	5.00	
Mr. Heng Tek Mong	5.00	
		105.00

Members of the E. P. Mission (Swatow)	96.80	
Members of the Customs Staff (Swatow)	55.00	
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—		
Mr. J. H. Backhouse	15.00	
Mr. D. E. Clark	5.00	
		20.00
Less: diff. exchange on Swatow currency	\$ 348.80	
	13.17	
		334.93
Already acknowledged Lists 1/50	\$ 1,447.17	
	268,660.46	
		\$ 270,116.63
Monthly Subscriptions	217.40	
Already acknowledged Lists 1/50	62,527.92	
		62,744.72
Remitted to London:—		
22/12/14	\$17,000	
29/3/15	7,000	
28/5/15	2,000	
3/9/15	3,000	
		\$29,000
Balance in hand	\$ 9,255.51	
		328,605.94
Hongkong, October 21st.		
N. J. STABE.		
Hon. Treasurer.		

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—  
 No. 1922 Private W. E. Cook to Centre Section M.G. Co.  
 No. 1923 Private A. L. Ramsay to Signalling Section.

2.—Sapper F. W. T. Ress, Engineer Co., to be Lance-Corporal, dated 22nd October, 1915.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.  
 On duty until 29th instant: Civil Service Company.  
 Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsay, P. of W. CAMP, KOWLOON.

On duty to-night: Scouts Company.  
 Officer on duty: Lieut. Weall.  
 On duty 24th inst.: Scouts Company.  
 Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.  
 Orderly Sergeant until 29th instant: Corp. Lowick.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

## ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C. H.K.V.R.

## NEXT FOR DUTY.

## PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Friday, 20th October, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Saturday, 30th October, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Sunday, 31st October, Section 1 of "C" Co.

Monday, 1st November, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Tuesday, 2nd November, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Wednesday, 3rd November, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "C" Company.

Thursday, 4th November, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of "A" Company.

Friday, 20th October, Sections 3 and 4 of "A" Company.

Saturday, 30th October, Sections 3 and 4 of "B" Company.

Sunday, 31st October, Sections 3 and 4 of "C" Company.

Monday, 1st November, Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Company.

Tuesday, 2nd November, Sections 1 and 2 of "B" Company.

Wednesday, 3rd November, Section 1 of "C" Company.

PARADE.

"A," "B," and "C" Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m., on Wednesday, the 27th instant. Dress: Drill Order.

RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground, on Monday, the 25th inst., Wednesday, the 27th inst., and Thursday, the 28th inst. Dress: Drill Order.

SIGNALERS.

A certain number of men are required to qualify as signallers. Men selected will be exempt from Guards, Picket duty and Parades other than Signalling Parades, attendance at which will be compulsory. Candidates to send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.



## THE LEGATION GUARDS. REDUCTION OF EACH GUARD ADVOCATED.

The Peking Gazette in a leading article says:

The regrettable facts that occurred last week between Italian and Austrian sailors of the Legation Guards drawn attention once more to the anomaly of having a group of miniature garrison planted in the very heart of a friendly capital, which—far from preserving peace and scouring law and order—are a source of grave anxiety to foreigners and Chinese alike on account of their bitter war-animosities, too often stimulated by heavy drinking. It is no exaggeration to say that this heritage of 1900 lies heavily on the heart of the Peking Government. The Peace Protocol of 1901, in stipulating that not only should a fortified Diplomatic Quarter be created but that an International Garrison should reside within the walls of the Capital dealt out a humiliation to China which has made her expiate in full the sins of omission (rather than of commission) which brought the Boxers into Peking. It must never be forgotten that, in spite of the crimes of that year, the Peking Government as a government did their very best to protect the Legations from the attacks promoted by a dynasty every whit as insane as the drunken Nero who set fire to Rome that he might enjoy the spectacle of an universal conflagration. It is not our wish to revive bitter memories by examining in detail a disastrous past, but we cannot refrain from recalling that two Members of the Chinese Foreign Office were sent to the scaffold and died like men in their attempts to turn away the rage of that calamitous year, and that no matter how disgraceful internationally an organized attack on a diplomatic body may have been, a large and important section of the highest officialdom secured the constant attendance of that outrage and thereby contributed materially to the final Relief.

We mention these facts with a set purpose. In 1912, during the memorable revolt of the Third Division, when incense-burners and looting imperilled the whole capital, not one single foreigner was touched, and not one single instance occurred of foreign property being in any way endangered. It was already then a point of honour among Chinese officials and people to secure that no matter how disturbed their domestic politics might be, foreigners were safe. It was in conformity with this idea and largely as a result of 1912—that President Yuan Shih-kai set to work with his customary energy to create a special force which would guarantee the security of the Legation Quarter from all species of molestation. The special Police Battalion, drilled and commanded by General Murtha, which we described in our issue of last Wednesday, has been the tangible result; and in the opinion of competent critics this fine force, whose strength is to be two thousand men, is fully able to carry out all duties assigned to it. For some time past a system has been inaugurated of distributing strong pickets at night on all the main roads leading to the Legation Quarter, and the Authorities are justified in believing that no matter what varying fortunes the political situation may bring, diplomacy in Peking will never in any conceivable circumstances be exposed to such rank folly as organized outrages.

The moral is clear. We do not say that the hour has arrived when the Legation Guards should be immediately dispensed with, but we do venture the opinion that in view of all the circumstances a reduction of each guard to a simple Minister's escort has at last become feasible. Obviously, serious difficulties lie in the way of any new diplomatic arrangements being made during the continuance of the present war. But in the general settlement which must come—let us fervently hope soon!—the question of the International Guards in North China, and particularly the Peking Garrison, cannot be ignored, for the matter touches very closely the future of China. The Foreign Guards in Peking total not more than 600 men, a large proportion of whom have been withdrawn since the outbreak of the war. Admittedly such a composite force has lost its former significance. We would like the Ministers of those Powers which are animated by friendly feelings towards this country to inspect, quite unofficially and informally, the new special Police Battalion charged with the duty of securing their safety. We feel convinced that such an inspection would enable them to envisage the whole question in a favourable light and inspire them to report to their respective Governments in a sense which in the near future would pave the way for a new *modus vivendi*, satisfactory to all alike.

## CHINA AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In reviewing the Year Book of Wireless Telegraphy for 1915, the Peking Gazette says:

It may be interesting to mention that the Marconi Company has been during the past two years in negotiation with the Chinese Authorities for the installation of a comprehensive system of wireless telegraphy throughout China; and it is not improbable that, but for the war, something would have been already done to introduce into this country an efficient and commercially remunerative system of wireless, besides including China in the great chain of stations with which the Marconi Company is now encircling the world. It is understood that the Special Representative in Peking of the Marconi Company, Mr. E. F. Birchall, the well-known Peking resident who has successfully negotiated many notable transactions with the Chinese Government and whose goodwill he enjoys, is still in communication with the Authorities on the subject; and we are glad to learn that while the larger scheme originally submitted by the Marconi Company is not immediately feasible, there is every probability of the Company being entrusted by the Authorities with the erection of some wireless stations in certain important centres in the provinces.

## THE NAVY LEAGUE.

### A CONTRIBUTION FROM THE HONGKONG BRANCH.

The following letter has been forwarded for publication by Mr. A. R. Lowe, Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Navy League:

Logoon, September 18th.  
Dear Mr. Lowe,—On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, I desire to offer you and the members of your committee our sincere thanks for your generous and timely contribution of £50 to the funds of the Central Organisation. An official receipt is being enclosed herewith, and an announcement of your contribution will appear in the October issue of the *Navy*. It is most encouraging and helpful to all of us who are working so strenuously in this country in the interests of the maintenance of our supremacy at sea to receive from the members of the Hongkong Branch this abundant evidence of their practical sympathy.

You will be glad to hear that the vigour of the grip which the British Fleet is daily exercising upon the power of the enemy is being strengthened and extended during every hour that passes over us. Our Fleet is relatively and absolutely enormously more powerful to-day than it was at the beginning of the War. Notwithstanding a series of losses which were inevitable in a campaign of the character now being waged against the enemy, our naval efficiency has been enhanced to a degree which would be almost incredible to the man in the street. The activities of the German submarine have been restricted within the narrowest limits and as you will have seen in the newspapers the Germans themselves have shown their own appreciation of their failure in the crippling policy which they have recently adopted towards the United States.

The exciting subject at the moment here is the question of the immediate introduction of National Service, and I hope you will realise that the wild statements which have appeared in many newspapers of a crisis in the Cabinet are wholly unjustified and there is not a shred of foundation for allegations of this kind. At the moment the only difficulty is upon what basis, having regard to our industrial needs, compulsory national service can be adopted, and in view of the patriotic attitude of the more influential leaders of the Trade Union movement nobody fears that a statesman-like scheme will not receive the united support of the whole country.

I cannot, of course, give you any details of the actual work of the Fleet, but can only say to you that you will be completely justified in demanding from the people of your own community the fullest confidence in the capacity of our naval organisation as the dominant influence in the final determination of the war.

I am very glad to hear that the members of your branch now reach 100, and I have given instructions that 150 copies of the *Journal* shall be forwarded to you each month in future.—With kind regards,  
Yours sincerely,

J. HANNON,  
General Secretary.

## GERMAN SUBMARINE POLICY.

### STATEMENT BY HERR VON JAGOW.

The Associated Press on the 10th ult. published a long statement by Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, about the submarine controversy. The chief points of the statement are as follows:

Enemy passenger ships will not be subjected to attack without warning, provided they respect the maritime code, and will be sunk only when an opportunity for the safety of the passengers and crew is given. The instructions to the German submarine commanders are very precise and definite. . . . It rests very largely now with our opponents to provide the necessary remaining safeguards by instructing masters to avoid suspicious or hostile actions, or attempts at flight, or perhaps it would be best done by revoking the orders to attack submarines, whenever possible, and the promised rewards for such actions.

Neutral merchantmen, including Americans, are exempt from interference, as stated long ago, except when carrying contraband, and will then be destroyed only under the conditions laid down by the International Code, when provision is made for the safety of those aboard.

These two categories restricting submarine procedure against passenger ships and neutral-owned ships cover the cases in which the interests of the United States may be involved and confine the application of retaliatory measures to shipping owned by the belligerents, a field which belongs to the belligerents themselves to regulate.

Some time ago President Wilson tendered his good offices to bring about a modification of these retaliatory measures. Germany then promptly signified her readiness to take advantage of this friendly offer and is still ready to do so.

As to negotiations to supplement the declaration made by Count von Bernstorff, dispatches from Washington report that the American Government itself has decided to begin conversations on this subject. The Imperial Government certainly hopes that a full agreement may be reached which will bar the possibility of future difficulties with the United States arising from the submarine question, and will gladly enter into conversations.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE RECREATION CLUB.

### NEW PAVILION OPENED.

Yesterday was a notable day in the annals of the Queen's College Recreation Club, the handsome new Pavilion erected on the playing-ground at Causeway Bay being formally opened by the Director of Education (Mr. E. A. Irving). The building is a very handsome and serviceable one-storey structure, with every comfort and convenience. It is built of red brick, with an attractively designed roof. There were present at the ceremony, beside the Director of Education, the Headmaster of the College (Mr. T. K. Dealy), Messrs. R. E. Bellios, E. Ralphs, A. W. Grant, B. James, A. Ormiston (a visitor from New Zealand), H. R. Wells, J. Ralston, and other members of the College staff, Major Humphreys, R.E. and a large number of leading Chinese residents.

Mr. T. K. Dealy, the Headmaster, said:—The compact little building in front of which we are standing owes its existence to the activity of the Queen's College Games Committee—a body which was called into existence, about three years ago, for the better control of our games. For many years, I had personally watched the slow but unmistakable growth of a liking for games among our scholars. I clearly recall that in the far-off middle eighties, when we still hived and thrived in the old Central School—the site of which is now occupied by the Bellios Public Girls' School—there was positively not a single square inch of playground for the scholars. It is difficult in these more spacious days to realise what that really means. At recess the crowded class-rooms simply flowed out into the passages and corridors, and into the neighbouring streets; nothing else was possible. No games of any kind were ever played. Stranger fact of all, no scholar apparently wanted to play games: violent effort of any kind seemed to be looked upon as undignified. When we migrated to our present roomy premises, it is no exaggeration to say that boys had to be taught, by easy stages, how to make use of the playgrounds. And it was quite a perceptible time, years in fact, before they could be seen making free and legitimate use of the playing areas. It is, however, only in quite recent times that games have been organised. One of the last things that our former headmaster did was to get the P.W.D. to lay down a Tennis Court in the Quadrangle. During the past five years things athletic have moved with surprising and irresistible rapidity.

As I said earlier, some three years ago, a Games Committee was formed, of which, you, Sir, were the Hon. Chairman. At Queen's College the restricted size of the playgrounds only permits of certain games being properly played—Badminton, Tennis, Cricket, at nets on two cemented pitches, and Volley Ball: Fives Courts are to come later, Football, a game in which our boys take a peculiar interest, needs larger space than we have at the College. It was at this juncture that this particular site, site D, should be levelled and assigned to Queen's College for games. Then, someone happily suggested that as outdoor games were becoming increasingly popular, a Games Pavilion should be erected on the site, to provide players with opportunity for a change, as well as a limited space for interested spectators. The idea was no sooner mooted than it was quickly carried a step further, and two members of the Committee drafted an appeal for funds. This was printed in both Chinese and English, and circulated far and wide among scholars past and present, as well as among others interested in our well-being. The appeal was not in vain, and by the middle of last year it was deemed time to proceed still further. Government was again approached, and to our great contentment, the expert professional services of Mr. Carpenter, of the P.W.D., were loaned to us. The pleasing result is now before your eyes. We are the proud owners of a Games Pavilion that in the simplicity and charm of its design is second to none in the Colony. The contractor, Mr. Ah Fung, is an old scholar of Queen's College. He is to be congratulated on what, I am told, is actually his first completed building. The flagstaff that proudly bears aloft the school colours is the generous gift of Mr. R. E. Bellios, a great patron of very many matters other than sport. To Mr. Tutchet, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, we are indebted for the laying of the fine turf in the immediate front of the Pavilion, as well as for the ornamental palm fence at each end, and

the decorative pot plants. The individual members of the Games Committee, without exception, have all given ungrudgingly of their spare moments to the many and worrying details involved in the scheme; and, in this connection, I should like specially to mention the names of Mr. Grant and Mr. Edwards. The boys themselves, as though in evidence of appreciation of what has been done for them, have this year given many convincing proofs of their undoubted prowess in athletics; and, at the present moment, on exhibition from the Headmaster's office, there are in the Pavilion trophies for Swimming, Volley Ball and Football. At the present meeting of the Amateur Athletic Federation in the V.R.C. bathing pool, our swimmers, thanks to the careful coaching of Mr. Ralston, carried off the very great majority of prizes. The whole area outside the football ground, it may be noticed, has sufficient space for several tennis courts. And the Committee have a lively hope that after the war Government may help them to lay out and turf this section of the lot. On behalf of the Committee, I desire to thank each and all of those generous donors who have enabled us to become the happy possessors of this delightful little Games Pavilion.

The rooms were inspected, and afterwards the Director of Education addressed those present. He expressed the pleasure it had given him to be present because it was the first time so far as he could remember that a school in Hongkong had done what was the common practice of schools at Home—and Queen's College had always set itself out to follow the traditions of the British Public Schools—and that was to set on its own initiative, without having more recourse to the Government than was absolutely necessary. The boys of Queen's College had deprived themselves of little luxuries and had put their money into a common fund, and they had thus created this charming Pavilion, which was such a credit to the architect, Mr. Carpenter, who so kindly gave his time and skill to its erection, as well as to the old boys of the College who had erected the building. (Applause.) The boys had done this without going cap in hand to the Government. The Government had lent them the land, but the building was theirs, and he was sure they would feel it was theirs in quite a different way than they would have felt it if it had been simply a gift of the Government. He thought that this spirit of independence was one which ought to be encouraged in the schools in Hongkong, because it was no doubt one of the very best points of the Chinese character. There was such a thing as too much government. Of course a strong Government was necessary in any community, but at the same time, according to our British way of thinking, the Government should not take too much upon itself. It should not interfere with its subjects to such an extent as to take away their initiative and leave them wholly dependent upon itself. It was a very fine thing in the Chinese character that they were willing to do things for themselves, and he regarded the Pavilion as a very pleasing monument to that spirit. Mr. Irving addressed a few words of advice to the boys, urging them to conduct themselves in victory and defeat in a sportsmanlike manner, and emphasised the value of games both to themselves and to the School to which they belonged. He concluded by hoping that the boys would make good use of the ground. (Applause.)

The Director of Education was handed a massive silver gilt key, suitably inscribed, with which he opened the door of the Pavilion, and declared the building open, amid hearty cheers.

## SHIPPING IN EASTERN WATERS.

The following is taken from a Japanese contemporary:—

The number of Japanese cargo-boats which changed hands during the eight months ended last August totalled 49 with aggregate gross tonnage of 144,000, an approximate total purchase price being ¥11,300,000.

Vessels of over 1,000 tons class now under construction at various Japanese yards total 53.

All these vessels are of larger type intended for ocean-going services. Only a few vessels of shallower draft have so far changed hands or been constructed in Japan.

Since the withdrawal of German vessels from China waters consequent upon the outbreak of the War, the number of Norwegian vessels has gradually increased not only in China coast waters, but also along the coast of French Indo-China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, etc.

There are at present altogether 15 vessels engaged in a service between Bangkok and Hongkong, of which 13 vessels are Norwegian vessels. The number of Norwegian steamers south of 25deg. N. Long. is now put at 33 with aggregate tonnage of 44,500.

None of these vessels have been heard complaining of insufficient cargo, and the freights they derive from the services amount to something like ¥340,000 per month.

Japanese vessels of shallower draft are now mostly attracted to Hokkaido, etc., and it will do well for Japanese vessels of this type to go in for a good share in China coasting trade.

## INTIMATIONS

# LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.



## HATTERS

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND TO THE ROYAL FAMILY AND SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS  
OF EUROPE.

## THE NEW SEASON'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S FELT AND STRAW HATS

NOW SHOWING:

SOFT FELTS  
IN ALL COLOURS

STRAW HATS  
FITTED IVY BANDS

\$6.50 TO \$8.50 EACH. | \$3.50 TO \$4.50 EACH.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT-PROOF BANDS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

## SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

[855]

## SHIPPING IN EASTERN WATERS.

The following is taken from a Japanese contemporary:—

The number of Japanese cargo-boats which changed hands during the eight months ended last August totalled 49 with aggregate gross tonnage of 144,000, an approximate total purchase price being ¥11,300,000.

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## BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

## "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

## KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.  
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

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24 PAGES!!!



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE of Ladies, under the presidency of Lady MAIA, have organised a Bazaar in aid of and to procure comforts for wounded on the side of the Allies. This Bazaar will be held at the Public Gardens in Macao on the 30th instant.

Besides the Bazaar, there will also be illuminations, Band Performances as well as other forms of Amusements.

There are already more than 600 gifts for the Bazaar, some of which are of Silver and of great value.

Macao, 21st October, 1915. [1099]

## ROBERTS RIFLE CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, Post Office Building, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

S. H. DUTTON,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1100]

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship  
"ST. BEDE,"  
Captain J. Fort, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN Days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th Oct. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1088]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

## THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NOVARA,"  
Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 5th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London about the 18th Dec., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1]

G. B. R.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [985]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .333G. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

## WM. SCHMIDT &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1092]

## INTIMATIONS

## ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 23rd OCTOBER, 1915, and following days.  
Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

LADIES' DRESSES,  
CHILDREN'S FROCKS,  
TABLE COVERS,  
HANDKERCHIEFS,  
BOYS' JERSEYS,  
BABIES' ROBES,  
In a large variety of styles.

N.B.—No ticket will be interchangeable for Souvenir if presented after 26th October, 1915, when the Bazaar will be closed.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR: A Special Feature of this year's Sale. Sweet Stalls, Dainty Chocolates and Maroons. Toys in great variety and at all prices.

Refreshment Stall.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915.

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

A FOURSOMES COMPETITION will be held over the Fan Ling Course for a Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

## CONDITIONS.

Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of 18 or more.

Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of 13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps. Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the boards in the Happy Valley or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same in writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

## CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Competition for the above will be held over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on SUNDAY, the 31st inst.

Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under.

Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the board in the Club House at Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

T. W. HILL,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1082]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
E. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB will be held on the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chester Road.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

## HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING.

## WEAVING &amp; DYEING CO., LTD.

(In Vol. Liquidation).

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon.

## AGENDA.

1. To lay before the Meeting an Account of the acts and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up up to the date of the Meeting.

2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—

That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 15th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 29th November, both days inclusive.

Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.

C. BERNARD BROWN,  
Liquidator.  
[1080]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1014]

## 香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO  
(Chinese Daily Press).

## PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS, it circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

PAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

## TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply—  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

## TO LET.

No. 6, LYDEMOON VILLAS, Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR,  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [863]

## TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [994]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, 3, Mountain View.

H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [859]

## TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order.

Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai, GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [58]

## WANTED.

A FOUR or FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE on Higher Level, Unfurnished, from beginning November. Moderate rent.

Apply—  
P. O. P. 45,  
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915. [1097]

## INTIMATION

If your hair is brittle,

If it lacks life and gloss,

If there is dandruff or it is

falling out,

## OUR

## RESORCIN HAIR

## WASH

will restore it to a healthy state

by invigorating the scalp and

killing the dandruff germ.

Prepared only by

## A. S. WATSON

## &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[13]

## BIRTH.

MACKIE—On October 15th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. MACKIE, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

CORNABY-MACGREGOR—On October 10th, at Shanghai, HUBERT ARTHUR CORNABY to JESSIE MACGREGOR.

## DEATH.

FABRIS—On July 5th, at Johannesburg, EDGELL SUMMERS STILLWELL, eldest son of the late E. A. FABRIS, of Shanghai, aged 47.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 23rd, 1915.

## "MEDICINAL OPIUM" FOR CANTON.

The recent sale to a Canton syndicate of the whole of the opium stocks in Hongkong, at a cost of about a million and a quarter dollars, and the arrangements which have been made for retailing this opium at Canton do not seem to have created the sensation that might have been expected in the circumstances. Under the second Opium Agreement, concluded between Great Britain and China in 1911, the British Government agreed that Indian opium should not be conveyed into any province in China which can establish by clear evidence that it has effectively suppressed the cultivation and import of native opium, and an addendum to Clause III. reads: "It is understood, however, that the closing of the ports of Canton and Shanghai to the import of Indian opium shall not take effect except as the final step on the part of China for the completion of the above measure." We have not heard that any public notification has been issued to the effect that Canton has been closed, but as no opium is now coming to Hongkong from India for export to China, and as all local stocks have been bought by the Canton syndicate, Canton must be considered virtually closed to any further import of the drug. The Canton Government has certainly been pursuing in the past a rigorous policy for the suppression of the production, the transport and the smoking of opium,

though there are districts of Kwangtung in which the Government prohibition has been repeatedly and persistently defied by cultivators and smokers alike. In Canton itself, however, the Government has hitherto pretty effectively enforced its orders; indeed, only about a week ago a warning was issued over the signature of the Superintendent of Opium Inspectors threatening any who resist the search of premises for opium with the severest punishment known to the law, even death. What, then, it will be asked, does the Government intend to do with the 1,100 or 1,200 chests of opium bought from the merchants in Hongkong? Is it intended to make a huge bonfire of it in celebration of the final success of the anti-opium movement? On the contrary, it is intended, we understand, to retail it as "medicinal opium." A new Opium Monopoly has been created and granted to a syndicate of "officials and merchants" who have put up a capital of \$1,200,000. Reports current in Chinese circles in Hongkong represent that half this capital has been provided by the Military Governor, two lakhs by the Civil Governor and four lakhs by the Commissioner for the Suppression of Opium. It is further said that these shares have been sub-divided among subordinate officials of the Government and others, and some significance is attached to the circumstance that among the large holders of stock now in the syndicate are two wealthy Yunnan men. It is confidently expected, according to current rumour, that the syndicate will make enormous profits from the monopoly. Since the establishment of the monopoly the price of this "medicinal opium" has already been advanced in Canton by twenty-five per cent., but unless there is some idea of adding to the stocks from Hongkong, the very much larger stocks of native opium which are held in the province of Yunnan, it is difficult to see how enormous profits are to be reaped by the syndicate. That these remarkable developments are viewed with dismay and alarm by all who have supported and encouraged the authorities in their efforts to rid China of opium goes without saying. The danger of a recrudescence of opium-smoking in Kwangtung is keenly apprehended, for it is manifest that the interests of the Opium Farm are in direct conflict with the declared policy of the Government. That policy aims at total suppression of the trade at the earliest possible moment: while the main object of the Farm is to sell the drug, and to continue selling it, as long as possible at the greatest possible profit. Hence, as we have said, there is a deeply-rooted suspicion that the heavy stocks of native opium held in Yunnan may find their way into the Canton godowns; and that opium smoking in the near future will become much more general in Canton than is the case to-day. It would be scandalous indeed if an Opium Farm financed by high officials were allowed to defeat the declared policy of the Government, and, assuming the current reports to be true, it would be instructive to know in the first place whether a full statement of the facts has been forwarded to the Central Government, and if so whether this grand money-making scheme has its approval and sanction.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The Shanghai Paper Mill, Ltd., has been taken over by Baron H. Iwasaki of Tokyo.

We are asked to state that entries for the Foursomes Competition at Fanling will be received up to Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., was summoned for allowing a dog to be at large while not wearing a regulation muzzle. Sir Paul, for whom Mr. A. A. Fyfe appeared, was fined \$5.

In the case in which two Chinese were prosecuted by Special Police Sergeant McEwen for cruelty to birds by overcrowding them in crates a fine of \$20 was imposed yesterday on each of the defendants.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society begs to acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$15 from Students in St. John's Hall, and \$5 from St. Peter's Church, for the C.M.S. Hospital at Peking.

At the request of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Governor of Fukien, the Government has withdrawn all the secret service agents sent to that province after the second revolution, as Fukien is now quite free from rebel conspiracies.

Two divorce cases are pending in this Tientsin community, one of them being that of a British lady who is seeking legal divorce from her German husband.

The Manila Observatory yesterday reported a cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Visayas, or south-eastern Luzon, direction unknown. A later message stated that the typhoon was east of Southern of Luzon moving W. or W.N.W.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) preach at the Harvest Thanksgiving service at St. Peter's Church West Point, at 11 a.m., and at the Peak Church at the 6.30 p.m. service. This will be the last of the Sunday evening services at the Peak Church for this year.

Lady Maia (wife of the Governor of Macao) has promoted a grand Bazaar on behalf of the wounded soldiers at the front, to take place on the 30th instant in the Public Garden at Macao. Over 600 gifts have been subscribed so far, and more are expected from the inhabitants of Macao.

Among the passengers that left Yokohama for San Francisco recently was Mr. John Prussia, who has for some years been in the employ of the Pacific Mail Co. The Japan Gazette states he is the sole survivor of the confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which figured so prominently in the U.S. Civil War. He joined the vessel in Birkenhead, and left her when she was sinking off Cherbourg.

A Tientsin contemporary says:—Every-one will be glad to learn that the Chinese government has decided that the new subsidiary coins of 10 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents shall be exchanged for the silver dollar at the proper rate of 100 cents to the dollar, without any deduction. This, of course, will knock out of business all the small exchange shops who, naturally, will object to the change, which will be, however, most beneficial for the whole State.

At the Magistracy yesterday a charge against Mr. A. David of permitting his car to be driven at 6.45 p.m. without a rear-light showing was dismissed by the Magistrate. The defendant said he was not driving the car at the time, and knew nothing about it. He came back a little after 7 p.m. The Magistrate looked up the time of sunset, in the *Directory and Chronicle*, remarking that, lighting-up time was generally an hour afterward. He said sunset was there given as 6.02 p.m., and therefore dismissed the case.

## INDIAN POLICE-SERGEANT PROSECUTED.

An Indian Lance-Sergeant of Police who had served His Majesty's Government for 25 years as a soldier and a policeman and who possessed a medal for active service in Central Africa, was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with the larceny of 20 cents' worth of vegetables, said to have been stolen from the Wing Wo wharf.

Detective-Inspector Wait, who prosecuted, told his worship that coolies would say that while they were talking a basket containing vegetables from the *Kinsan* the defendant extracted two or three cabbies of onions and walked away with them. On the morning of the 10th Detective Lane was sent to watch the Sergeant's movements at the wharf. He would say that he saw the Indian approach the baskets containing fruit and vegetables, and come away with a couple of handfuls of the articles. The Sergeant, on seeing the detective, walked up to a hut on the wharf and came away, again empty-handed. Detective Lane went to the spot which the Indian had just vacated, and found a bundle of onions there.

Evidence was given by two of the vegetable coolies, one of whom said it was too dark to recognize the defendant, the European detective, and a lukung, and the case was remanded.

## A COMMISSION TO HAIPHONG.

In the case in which the Société des Ciments sued Law & Sons for \$36, Mr. Shenton (for the plaintiffs) said that the defendants were not prepared to admit the facts, so he would have to send a commission to Haiphong.

His lordship—What! For \$36! Mr. Shenton said that his friend (Mr. Ruse) had declared that he did not know what the facts were, but he refused to admit them.

His lordship—I do not know what you want a commission to Haiphong for when the amount is only \$36. You had better bring your witness here. It would be cheaper. Come into Chambers to-morrow.



# THE WAR.

## GERMANS GRIEVOUSLY DEFEATED NEAR RHEIMS.

### GAS ATTACKS BROKEN DOWN.

### RUSSIAN SURPRISE STROKE.

### OVER 3,500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

### SWEDISH SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY GERMANS.

### THE MURDER OF "A SPLENDID ENGLISH WOMAN."

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS SUFFER GRIEVOUS DEFEAT.

PARIS, October 21st.

A communiqué states that the Germans suffered another grievous defeat eastward of Rheims. They renewed attacks on a front of nine kilometres after a violent preparatory bombardment, and also ever-increasing clouds of poison gas. The Germans thrice attempted to penetrate the French positions but were decimated with machine-gun and artillery fire, and were finally stopped before the French entanglements. Enemy attacks in Givenchy Wood were also repulsed.

#### LULL ON WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, October 22nd.

The evening communiqué says there has been nothing important along the whole front.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### A DASHING COUP-DE-MAIN AGAINST AUSTRO-GERMAN CENTRE.

PETROGRAD, October 21st.

The Russians have made a dashing coup-de-main against the Austro-German centre. A communiqué says: "We captured positions south eastward of Baronovitch, including a most important railway junction between Brest-litovsk and Minsk, and took in the course of the day 85 officers, 3,552 men, one gun and ten machine-guns."

#### IMPORTANT BATTLE IN RIGA REGION.

PETROGRAD, October 22nd.

Heavy fighting has developed on the Olai Plateau, half-way between Mitau and Riga, dominating the marshy lands on both sides of the railway. A communiqué records the repulse of five German attacks under cover of gas in this region, where cannonading is incessant.

There is a lull on the Dvinsk front. The Russians south of Pripet stormed a series of villages on the left bank of the Sty below Rafalovka. There is fierce fighting east of Kolki.

#### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GENERAL ITALIAN ADVANCE.

VERONA, October 21st.

A general advance of the Italians along the Tyrol frontier is being executed in accordance with General Cadorna's plan to assist Serbia, by threatening the enemy by invading the latter's territory. The results which have been achieved are satisfactory. The capture of Pregasina and Brentonico threatens Riva and Rovereto respectively and the capture of Brentonico also means the command of the road to Mori and the railway to Trent.

#### FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, October 22nd.

A communiqué says that the Italians have had further successes in the Tyrol and the Trentino. They stormed the fortified mounts of Melino and Setole, in the Giudicarie and Suga Valleys respectively, destroyed entanglements, and exploded mine-fields in Cordevole and Falzarego preparatory to further attacks.

#### THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

#### GERMANS CLAIM SLOW PROGRESS.

AMSTERDAM, October 21st.

A Berlin communiqué shows that the Germans claim slow progress on the north front in Serbia.

#### BULGARIAN CLAIMS.

ATHENS, October 21st.

A Bulgarian semi-official statement claims that the Bulgarians have entered the Macedonian towns of Iship and Radovishte.

This is most interesting as it shows that the main Bulgarian thrust is towards the north of Greece and against the advance of the Allies. Probably the Bulgarians are aiming more at the occupation of Macedonia than at joining up with the Austro-Germans.

The Serbians express confidence that they can resist till the arrival of the Allies.

#### THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 21st.

Discussing the campaign in Serbia, the Times observes that she is being invaded from half a dozen points, and that the position therefore is serious. But the country is chiefly a chaos of mountains admirably adapted to guerilla warfare. The Serbs have two practicable roads leading to the Adriatic and it ought to be possible to send them all supplies by those roads. Spain wrought ruin on Napoleon; may not Serbia prove the undoing of the Kaiser?

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS FIRE ON SWEDISH SUBMARINE.

#### MISTAKE IT FOR BRITISH BOAT.

COPENHAGEN, October 21st.

A German submarine fired at a Swedish submarine off Ystad, mistaking it for a British vessel. The Mate was seriously wounded and a sailor slightly wounded.

A Swedish Squadron has gone to Ystad.

STOCKHOLM, October 22nd.

It was an armed German trawler that attacked the Swedish submarine, which was accompanied by a repair-ship.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE.

#### THE OFFER OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, October 21st.

Reuter is informed to-night that the Foreign Office will not at present issue any statement regarding Cyprus. It is learned, however, in other diplomatic quarters that there is every reason to believe that Great Britain is willing to cede Cyprus to Greece if the latter comes to the aid of Serbia, in accordance with the Serbo-Greek treaty.

#### ALLIES' OFFER TO GREECE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the Entente offers to Greece are believed to include a considerable prolongation of Greek territory along the Aegean, together with territories in Asia Minor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

#### REVELATIONS BY AMERICAN LEGATION.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Press Bureau publishes a communication from the American Ambassador enclosing a report from the Legation at Brussels on the execution of Miss Cavell, showing that the German authorities failed to carry out their promise to report all the developments of the case to the Legation. They did their utmost to conceal the fact of the passing of the death sentence and its immediate execution from the Legation, which, on unofficially learning the facts, did its utmost to secure a postponement of the sentence. The Minister, though ill, wrote personally imploring for mercy for a woman who had devoted her life to the alleviating of suffering, and who had nursed German soldiers from the beginning of the war.

The Spanish Legation forcibly and orally supported the plea for clemency.

The reports show that Miss Cavell was sentenced at five in the evening of the 11th instant and was executed at two in the morning of the 12th. An English clergyman who administered Holy Communion to her in her cell at ten in the evening found her admirably calm and strong. She told him that she knew perfectly well what she had done, in confessing her acts, thus providing the Court Martial with practically all its evidence. She also said that she was happy in that she died for her country.

It transpires that there was no question of espionage. Miss Cavell merely assisted British and Belgian soldiers to escape, and she informed the Court that she helped them because she believed that they would otherwise be shot.

Sir Edward Grey, in acknowledging the American despatches, says that he is confident that the news of the execution of a noble Englishwoman will be received with horror and disgust by the civilised world. The attitude of the German authorities is, if possible, rendered worse by the discreditable and successful efforts of the German civil officials to conceal the facts, thus proving that the German authorities concerned were well aware that an execution sentence was unwarranted by any consideration.

#### BRAVE AND LOYAL TO THE LAST.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

A Belgian nurse, a friend of Miss Cavell, says that when the latter was asked if she wished to add anything in defence or to sign a request for the Kaiser's pardon, she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked out. She refused to have her eyes bandaged before the shooting party. She pinned to her bodice a small Union Jack.

#### BRITISH NATION SHOCKED AT OUTRAGE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Not even the Lusitania crime shocked the British nation as the official details of the execution of Miss Cavell, which fill a page of all the papers.

It was the theme of recruiting speakers in Trafalgar Square, where, beneath the lavishly-decorated Nelson Column, an officer asked the hundreds of thousands who had come to do homage to England's hero "Who will avenge the murder of this splendid Englishwoman?"

The Bishop of London, in a Trafalgar-day sermon at St. Martin's said: "The iniquities of the Germans in Belgium and the Lusitania crime will ring throughout history, but the cold-blooded murder of an English girl for harbouring refugees will run then hard in the world's opinion. There is now no need for compulsion. Three million Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen will know the reason why she was murdered."

#### STORM OF WRATH IN THE PRESS.

The following extracts faintly indicate the storm of wrath voiced in the Press at what one paper calls "the war's most damnable crime":

The Daily Telegraph says: "Our enemy has incurred the disgust and loathing of all honourable and merciful men in Europe and America, and he must pay the bitter reckoning to the uttermost farthing."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Times—The Germans killed an English nurse as Napoleon killed the Duc d'Enghien. They could have done no greater service to the British cause. The Morning Post—No case hitherto has so showed up the ghastly descent of the German character into primitive brutality.

The Daily Express—The modern Herod has seen the writing on the wall.

The Daily Mail—The horror of this wicked and purposeless deed has stunned the world. There is a cry to Heaven for vengeance.

The Daily News—It is a blow of hateful tyranny more tremendous than a military defeat.

The Daily Chronicle—It is one of the most eloquent proofs yet given the world of the meaning of German blood-lust and duplicity.

The Daily Graphic—Let Cavell be the battle-cry! Let Cavell battalions be raised to avenge her.

#### A DUTCH COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

The Nieuws van den Dagh hopes that humanity everywhere will protest against the Cavell crime.

#### KING ALBERT'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

#### "NO PEACE WHILE BELGIUM IS IN SLAVERY."

ROME, October 22nd.

His Holiness the Pope has received a reply from the King of the Belgians to an autograph letter, in which His Holiness begged His Majesty to initiate steps towards peace. The King thanked Pope Benedict for the latter's promise to use all his influence to obtain the evacuation of Belgium by the Germans as a condition of peace, and declared he would never lay down his sword while the country was in slavery.

The Pope was greatly disappointed at the result of his appeal.

#### THE WAR SITUATION.

#### A SUGGESTION TO THE KING.

LONDON, October 21st.

Lord St. Davids will suggest in the House of Lords on the 27th inst., that the Government should advise His Majesty the King to call a full meeting of the Privy Council, to discuss the whole war situation.

#### ROUMANIAN MISSION TO PETROGRAD.

LONDON, October 21st.

The Roumanian Government has dispatched a mission to Petrograd, to which considerable importance is attached.

#### ITALY AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

ROME, October 22nd.

An Italian War Council was held last week, attended by the King, General Count Cadorna, and some of the Royal Princes, including the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose presence suggests that the meeting dealt with Italy's action in the Eastern Mediterranean.

#### LAST EFFORT FOR VOLUNTARISM.

#### LORD DERBY'S APPEALS TO MASTERS AND MEN.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, has issued a letter to every "unstarred" man, emphasising that his plan was the last effort for Voluntarism, and recalling that Mr. Asquith had pledged England to support the Allies to the utmost of our power. The pledge was given on behalf of the nation, and was endorsed by all parties. Every man of military age and fitness must bear his share in redeeming it. He appeals to everyone to consider, in view of the fact that the country was fighting for its very existence, whether the reasons for non-enlistment hitherto held valid now hold good.

Lord Derby is also addressing a letter to every employer, appealing for co-operation, and especially for a promise to keep men's places open.

The War Office notifies that enlistment under Lord Derby's scheme is impossible till early next week, a Royal Warrant being necessary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

CAPE TOWN, October 21st.

General the Right Hon. Louis Botha has been elected for Lesberg.

General Smuts has been elected for Pretoria West.

#### "BOTHAITES" DOING WELL.

LONDON, October 21st.

The apprehensions in certain quarters of a landslide against General Botha in the South African elections is dispelled by the first returns, showing that the Unionists and Bothaites are doing well. A feature up to the present has been the large Unionist majorities over Labour. Thirty Unionists, fourteen Bothaites, one Nationalist, and four Labourites have already been returned.

#### THE FRENCH FACTORY EXPLOSION.

#### FURTHER DETAILS.

PARIS, October 21st.

Details of the explosion in the Rue Tolbiac show that it occurred in the sheds, where about a hundred men and women were working. Thirty-five bodies and thirty-four persons seriously injured, of whom two have died, have been recovered from the ruins.

An inquiry has established the fact that the explosion was purely accidental.

#### TREATMENT OF INVALIDED INDIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In reply to Colonel Yate, in the House of Commons, who pleaded for more generous treatment of officers of the Indian Army invalided home from the Front, Mr. Chamberlain said he saw no reason for additional concessions.

#### TRAFALGAR DAY.

LONDON, October 21st.

Trafalgar Day was misty, and there was also rain. Nevertheless, there was an enormous sale of Red Crosses in the streets.

#### THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, October 20th.

In the House of Lords, in committee on the Indian Civil Service Temporary Bill, Baron Macdonnell, after deploring any avoidable departure from the competitive system, was of the opinion that the Civil Service Commission was not altogether suitable for guiding the Secretary of State in the selection of candidates.

He moved instead that rules, to be made under the Bill, shall provide for the creation of a committee not exceeding nine persons—including a First Civil Service Commissioner and an eminent public man—with proper representation of the association of headmasters; the committee to follow the procedure of the universities and committees in connection with appointments to the Egyptian-Sudan Civil Service.

He agreed that it would be far better for the Secretary of State to command the confidence of public opinion in this way, before the Act came into operation, than to trust to winning confidence by the character of the appointments.

Possibly they would thus get a class of officers who would compare very favourably with the class which the Service had hitherto commanded.

Lord Sydenham said that educational qualification tempered with a wise selection would probably give better results than a competitive examination. The committee should include someone who was acquainted with the conditions of the work of the Indian Civil Service.

Lord Islington admitted the seriousness of the departure from the proposed Bill, but it was unavoidable if the past standard of candidates was to be maintained, as so many who would normally be preparing for examination were serving at the front. The Government proposed to establish a strong representative committee to undertake the work of selection, as far as the final object was concerned. Therefore, there was no difference of opinion between Lord Macdonnell and the Government. He was unable to accept the precise form of

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

the amendment but said that the method of selection in the establishment of a selection committee would be in no wise prejudiced. There were many reasons why it would be more advantageous to have a committee that would be established by regulations than to include an establishment Bill. The selection must be on broader and more generous lines than many hitherto. The standards must be regarded with a more lenient eye under the present circumstances. Possibly next year some of those at the front might be disabled for fighting but still useful to the Indian Civil Service. It would be impossible to say how many would thus be available and possibly the work of the selection committee would have to be postponed. The representation of the universities would be the most difficult thing to arrange and would have to be carefully considered when the time came. Another objection to the amendment was the existing subsection which was designed to enable the Secretary of State in Council, with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, to assess a broad minimum educational standard, below which no candidate would be allowed to go before the selection committee. The Commissioners were obviously the proper body to advise the Secretary of State. The minimum might be arrived at in various ways; it might consist, in passing some examination towards a university degree, but perhaps the simplest and fairest manner would be by a broad and fair examination. This matter will be embodied in the regulations in due course. Lord Islington went on to say that if Lord Macdonnell thought the Bill's substitution gave too large powers to the Commissioners, he would propose the following substitutions:—"No person shall be appointed under the rules made unless the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, has satisfied himself in such a manner as may be prescribed by the rules, that a person possesses the necessary educational qualification." This made it clear that it would be in the discretion of the Secretary of State in Council, to take advice of the Commissioners rather than as the Bill provided, be dependent on their certificate. When the committee was constituted all Lord Macdonnell's points would be carefully considered. He recognised that they were making a great, though temporary and partial departure which would be regarded by many people in India with a certain amount of suspicion; but he hoped that all reasonable people would see the absolute necessity in the circumstances. In the constitution of the committee, the question of appointing gentlemen to speak from the various points of view of the Service would be carefully considered. The Government had considered the suggested appointment of a committee in India to select Indians. He concluded that the fairest and simplest method would be to allow Indians, who were unsuccessful in the competitive examination in England, where the proportion was below the average of previous years, to take up the difference, provided they fulfilled the necessary qualifications passed by the selection board.

Lord Macdonnell said that Lord Islington had missed the essential point, namely, full publicity.

Lord Islington made it clear that he proposed to proceed on the lines laid down by Lord Macdonnell.

Lord Macdonnell's amendment was negatived, Lord Islington's revised subsection was adopted, and the discussion closed.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir R. Jardine, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it is intended to hold the usual examination for admission into the Indian Civil Service during the next two years and at the usual time. The alterations which were proposed to be made in the existing regulations related to age limit, and would enable candidates who had rendered military services to command service at a slightly higher age. He regretted that he was unable to answer questions arising out of the Bill before the House of Lords until it came to the House of Commons. Meanwhile he would gladly receive any suggestions honourable members might like to make.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS IN A CABINET.

#### INTERESTING FIND IN AUCTION ROOM.

A find of a number of postage stamps in a locked cabinet gold by public auction at Mr. G. P. Lammer's auction-room led to an action being brought in the Summary Court by Lok Sing Kew against J. H. Gardiner, as bailie, for the return of the postage stamps, which had been handed to the defendant by Mr. Lammer on the 2nd October.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for plaintiff, and asked for pleadings in the case. It was explained that the stamps were found in the auctioneer's room, and the auctioneer's compradore seized them and took them away.

Mr. Goldring said it was by arrangement that he brought this action against Mr. Gardiner. He thought personally the real defendant should be the auctioneer. However, he had agreed to waive that point.

Mr. Russ—I think plaintiff is going to say he knew the stamps were there at his lodgings. And plaintiff had no reason to believe that the other side did not know they were there.

The case was adjourned.

#### CRICKET.

#### C.C.C. v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

To be played to-day on the Craigmower Cricket Club ground.

C.C.C. Team:—L. A. Rose, W. H. Vireash, R. G. Southerton, D. K. Khars, S. J. R. Pestonji, J. D. Noria, F. Rapp, E. S. Ismail, and R. Bass.



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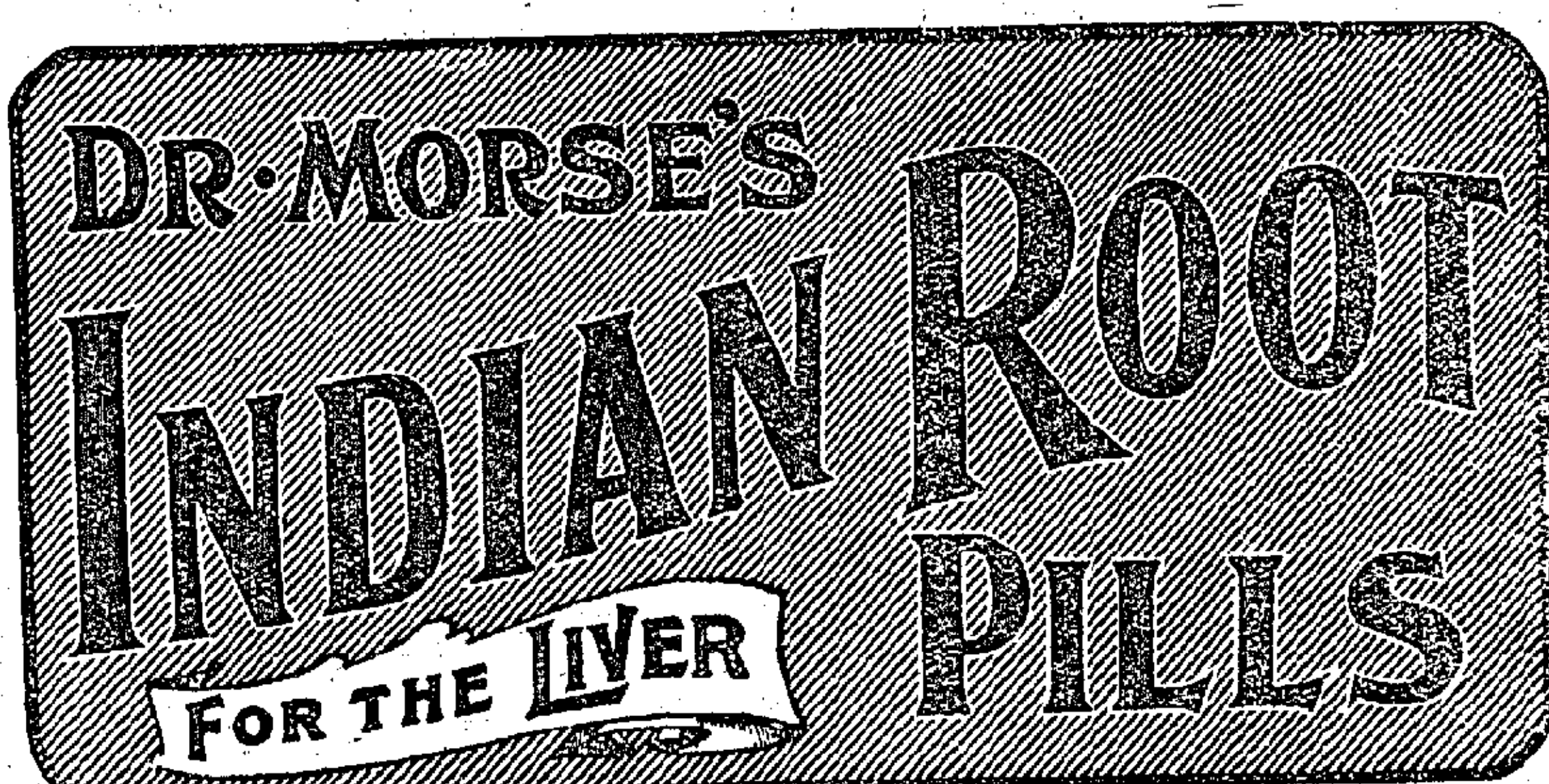
One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a SUDORIFIC, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

The third is a DIURETIC, which gives ease and double strength to the Kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passages, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.

The fourth is a CATHARTIC, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, and the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in large quantities by the bowels.

From the foregoing it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find the way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain are driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes pure and clean.

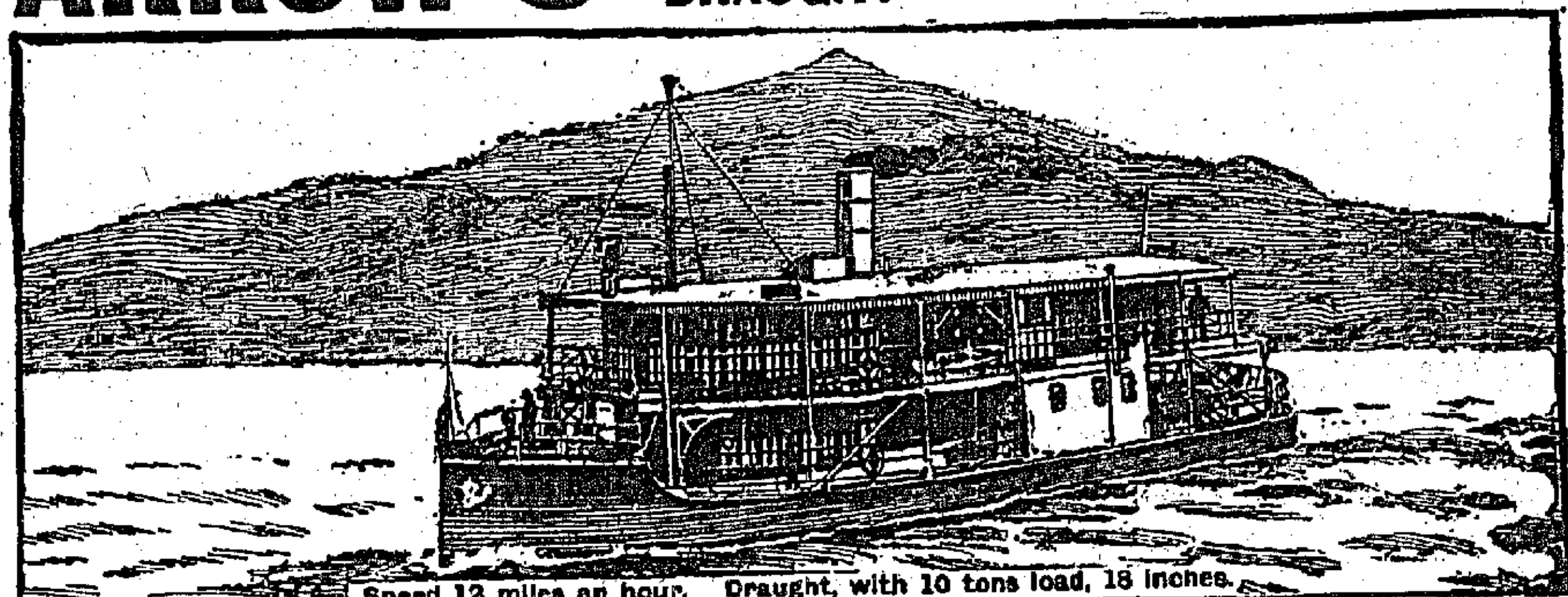
Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.



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CURE FOR ASTHMA

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

#### TO-DAY

10 a.m.—Italian Convent Bazaar.

Wednesday, 27th Oct.—  
Noon—Hongkong and South China Steam  
Fisheries Co., Ltd., Meeting of Share-  
holders.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong and South China  
Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., Extraordinary  
General Meeting.

Friday, 29th Oct.—  
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Extraordinary  
General Meeting.

Saturday, 30th Oct.—  
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly  
Meeting.

Noon—Roberts Rifle Club of Hongkong.  
Annual General Meeting in the Chamber  
of Commerce Room, Post Office Building.

2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League Bazaar.

Wednesday, 3rd Nov.—  
2.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board  
in the Council Chamber.

Monday, 23rd Nov.—  
Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving  
& Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members  
at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
& Co., Ltd.

### GERMAN AND POLES.

#### ENEMY'S MISCALCULATIONS.

A Polish correspondent writes to the London Daily Telegraph as follows:—

The Polish question is becoming more and more complicated for Berlin. It is known that at the beginning of the war the Central Empires expected to see the Polish nation take sides with them against Russia. They counted upon a revolution in the kingdom. If it is remembered that Germany, the principal of the Central Empire, applies an abominable policy of extermination with regard to the Poles, it will clearly appear that this idea of a Polish revolution in favour of the King of Prussia could thrive only in a German brain.

The disillusion which was bound to come to-day an accomplished fact. The immense majority of the Polish nation has decided for the Quadruple Entente. Only a certain portion of the Poles of Galicia, with the Galician National Committee at their head, not content with fulfilling their strict duty towards Austria-Hungary, wished to unite the lot of Poland to that of the Hapsburgs forming legions of volunteers. This attitude was sternly criticised in the other parts of Galicia, in Prussian Poland, and in the kingdom. It was known that since Sadowa Austria had granted to the Poles a considerable measure of national liberty, but it was understood, none the less, that as far as their future was concerned Austria would always be the vassal of Prussia, Poland's most terrible enemy.

#### A DISILLUSIONMENT.

The patriotic intentions of the Galician National Committee and of the Polish Club at Vienna are beyond suspicion. Berlin was always the object of their distrust, but they believed that Austria had a will of her own, and that she was prompted by friendly intentions with regard to Poland. This deplorable political error brought upon their heads a series of disappointments, of which the last have been the most violent. War, according to their hopes, would have been occupied by the Austrian armies, with the German army alone that side, it was the German army alone that entered the town. On the other hand, the Austro-German proclamation of the independence of Poland, promised long ago, has not yet been published. This was to be expected.

It was here that the Polish Club and the Galician National Committee took a characteristic attitude. The Polish Club has declared that it would accept, as a dogma, the union of the whole of Russian Poland to the whole of Galicia under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. The point of this declaration was directed in a non-equivocal way against Germany and the Hohenzollerns. But the German Press protested vigorously. In Berlin they laughed at the Polish politics of Vienna, and at their "fantasies of independence," (dreams of independence), forgetting, doubtless, that at the beginning of the war, when it was a question of gaining the sympathy of the Polish population, the Supreme German command had sent out proclamations declaring, "We bring you liberty and independence."

Not only did the German Press insult the Polish Club of Vienna, it was also not sparing in its bitter remarks on the cleverness of the Austrian authorities who had allowed this declaration to be published. The result of this campaign was soon felt: the Austrian Government hastily confiscated the Polish newspapers in which this declaration had been inserted. It was not without reason that Baron Burian was summoned to Berlin and that an attempt was made to put the direction of the Hapsburg monarchy into the hands of the Hungarians, the sworn enemies of Poland.

#### LOYAL TO THE ENTENTE.

The Galician National Committee, which follows the same politics as the Polish Club, sent out an identical proclamation inviting the "Independentists" of the kingdom to join in with the Galician movement. Disabused as to the possibilities of a revolution in Russian Poland, the Germans still relied on the "Independentists" and wanted to take advantage of their mistrust with regard to the promises of the Grand Duke. They forgot, however, that mistrust with regard to Russia does not necessarily mean faith in Prussia and Germany. The representatives of the parties in question pointed this out; in reply to the proclamation of the Galician National Committee, they unanimously decided not to mix, they unanimously decided not to make common cause with it so long as the Central Empires had not declared Poland independent.

A fresh delusion for the Germans and a fresh complication! Upon whom will they now prop their intrigues? Not upon the Poles certainly. Given the attitude of the anti-Russian groups of the kingdom towards the Central Empires, one can imagine what the great majority of the Polish nation, imminently faithful of the Quadruple Entente, thinks of them. And, in fact, the firm attitude of the Polish Press at Warsaw is an eloquent proof of it. Therefore the Deutsche Wochenschrift deprecates the present state of things, declaring, however, that "for the present" the German authorities can still admit the proud attitude of the Poles, but that soon they will perhaps be obliged, for strategic reasons, to abandon this policy of patient tolerance.

Their threat will certainly not frighten the Poles. No German iniquity can surprise them, and this is why they remain loyal to the Quadruple Entente. At this moment, in spite of the Austro-German successes, Galicia sees the diminution day by day of the number of Polish politicians who believed that in seeking refuge with Austria they could succeed in escaping from German avidity.

The Middlesex County Council reports that since the war great and increasing difficulty has been experienced in connection with the maintenance of roads owing to the scarcity of labour and the inability to obtain materials.

### BUGLER HERO DEAD.

#### BLEW THE "CHARGE" INSTEAD OF THE "RETREAT."

The Paris newspapers state that Bugler Rolland, the hero of the battle of Sidi Brahmin, has died at Lacalm (Aveyron), at the age of ninety-five, says a Reuter message.

Sidi Brahmin is a village in the Department of Oran. In the early days of the French conquest of Algeria (in 1848) it was the scene of a gallant defence by a detachment of seventy-nine Chasseurs-à-Pied against the forces of the Abd-el-Kader.

The little garrison had maintained their position for three days, and a great number were already killed or hors-de-combat, but the remnant still held out so bravely that it was evident that they could only be overcome, even by the superior forces pitted against them, at a terrible cost.

Rolland had been captured by the Arabs (says the Daily Chronicle), and the commander of the latter decided to use the fact that he was a bugler to carry out a ruse by which the little force would be undone.

He gave Rolland the alternative of suffering a terrible and agonising death by sending the retreat at a critical moment. Rolland pretended to agree to buy his life at the price of his comrades' COMMANDER'S ORDER.

The Arabs renewed the attack, and at what he deemed the opportune moment the Arab commander ordered Rolland to sound the retreat.

Instead he blew the charge. The little garrison dashed forward with so impetuous and desperate a rush that the Arabs were once more routed and the situation saved. Rolland, too, was rescued, though badly wounded.

In recognition of a brave exploit in the present war, a general conferred on a gallant French company, as a great honour, the title of "The Sidi Brahmin Company."

#### PLAN THAT WENT ASTRAY.

##### INVASION OF FRANCE FROM BRITAIN.

An article published in the Paris Maitre shows how a German plan to invade and overrun France from the coast of Brittany was defeated by the intervention of England. Some years ago the Comte de Decapettes, on the Ile Bretonne, received a strange visitor, an old professor, who came to the district ostensibly to pursue his studies of maritime biology, to which he devoted most of his life. It was not long, however, before he began to buy up a number of fishermen's huts on the heights of the island overlooking the sea. Then he acquired an old mill which was for sale, and had it restored, after which he took up his abode there.

After numerous visits of exploration in the neighbourhood he installed a wireless telegraphy apparatus in the old mill and made certain alterations. Then suddenly, several days before the mobilisation, the old professor disappeared, and no one has seen him since. The mill was sequestered, and a search led to the discovery of papers and plans which unveiled the plan of German invasion. Had Great Britain not kept her word and come to the help of Belgium and declared war against Germany, the entire German fleet would have effected a sudden attack on the French coast.

One hundred and fifty transports, accompanied by scout-ships, would have conveyed two army corps from Bremen and Hamburg to the Ile Bretonne. Within six weeks 200,000 Germans would have been concentrated in Brittany behind the French Army had the British Fleet not been there to sweep the Channel and keep the German navy in the Kiel Canal.—Central News.

#### EVENING DRESS PROBLEM.

##### TAILORMADES IN THE STALLS NOW THE FASHION.

[FROM THE "DAILY GRAPHIC."]

The evening gown has been gradually disappearing from the fashionable programme of dress for nearly a year, and on the eve of the debut of autumn and winter modes it can be safely stated that this gown hardly finds a place in the new displays.

"Women never ask for them," said one Oxford Street manager, "so we have made preparations on much reduced scale for this item of dress. Of course, should the demand arise, we will provide the goods, but in the meantime we have no space for stock that is not in immediate request."

The space hitherto reserved for evening dresses in fashionable emporiums seems to be given over to the new department brought into being by the war, that which is replete with necessities for the soldier. At the theatres it is a notable sight the way women have gone over to the tailor-made or the ordinary day gown for wear in the smartest parts of the houses. It was an unwritten law up till recently in the theatreland—as far as stalls and dress circles were concerned—that women should wear evening dress, and few cared to break this tradition. Now in the stalls it appears to be the rarest thing for more than a dozen women to wear evening dress. At one West-End house where the rule of evening gowns in the stalls has been more strictly adhered to than in most theatres, the writer counted six evening dresses the other evening among a whole collection of tailored suits and day dresses in voiles, naines, and taffetas.

In the cloak-room all the pegs were covered with hats—"belonging to the stall-holders," according to the attendant. These hats were just the ordinary everyday affairs that had seen service at various war-work centres, and had evidently been worn up till the last minute before their wearer's arrival for the performance.

Although evening dress is not seen to any extent in the stalls, the no-hat rule is strictly adhered to, so that the view should not be obstructed by a towering edifice. Women have got into the way of removing their hats at the performance, not only for the comfort of the person behind, but their own as well. With the new close-fitting type of millinery now fashionable, women find that they can hear the play much better when the hat is off.



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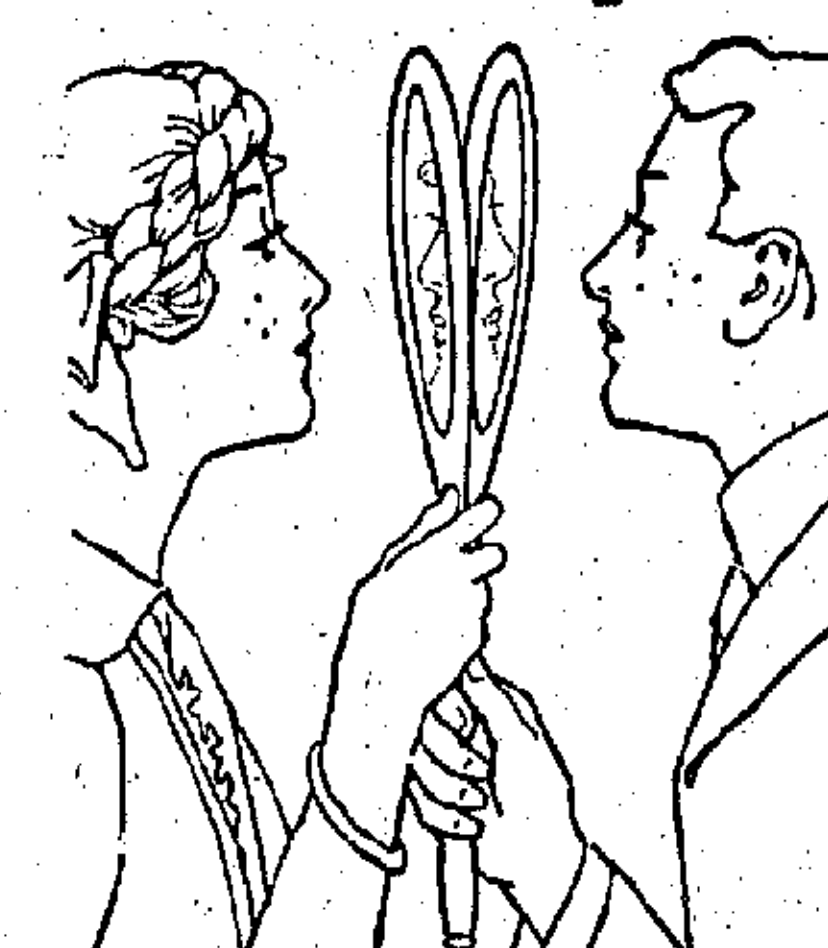
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